

1532

Pizarro's conquistadores found the
Inca of Peru already reduced
by smallpox (introduced in
the Americas a decade earlier)

The Spanish entered Inca territory and the empire collapsed. Spaniards pillaged and razed sites that promised gold or held strategic importance. Remote MACHU PICCHU survived inviolate.

1532

Six yrs after signing of Treaty of TORDESILLAS in 1494, the Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral, en route to India, accidentally landed on the South American Coast and claimed Brazil for Portugal. The first permanent settlement, at São Vicente, on the island of São Paulo was founded in 1532.

1532

Inca Empire was destroyed by
Spaniards under Francisco
Pizarro

Nov-16, 1532.

Spanish Conquistador Francisco
Pizarro seized Inca chief
ATAHUALPA at CASHMARCA, Peru
threatening Inca Indians
ability to fight.

1532

1912 Dates J-BK

France

War with Charles V	1521-1526	<u>I</u>
War with Charles V	1527-1529	<u>II</u>
War with Charles V		<u>III</u>
War with Charles V	1542-1544	
War with Charles V	1552	

1532

Spanish explorer Francisco
Pizarro conquered Inca Empire
in South America

C 1532

English Reformation; Dissolution
of the monasteries; destruction of
libraries

Church hierarchy survives in schools
and Universities

Q1532

1912 Dates J-BK

From
Political rights of the Parliaments
were restricted.

1532-1534

1912 Dates J-BK

France

Calvin at Paris

1532

Genoa Hist

Solomon MOLCITO was
burned at Mantua, Italy

1532

1912 Dates. J-BK

France
Brittany annexed to
France.

Protestants were persecuted.

1532.

Francisco Pizarro and his brothers invaded the empire of 6 million inhabitants when it was weakened by war & disease.

They kidnapped the Inca
They pillaged temples & sent
boatloads of booty to Spain.

Gonzalo, the last & youngest
Pizarro to seize power, even defied

the king of Spain
Gonzalo was beheaded by the
king's emissary

1532-1533

SPANISH STEEL

While captive, ATAHUALLPA, still
hoping to take the throne, ordered
his brother Huascar killed. The
Spaniards in turn executed Atahualpa.
Then backed by Spanish reinforcements
and Indian allies - and with the
advantage of horses, swords and
armor - the Spaniards easily defeated
Atahualpa's army & took Cusco.

1532 - 1533

KING'S RANSOM

After landing on the coast, Francisco Pizarro's band of about 180 fortune hunters marched into the mountains to confront ATAHUALLPA. Seeing his army they invited the ruler to leave his camp and meet Pizarro in the plaza in CAJAMARCA, where they slaughtered his lightly armed retinue and took him hostage. Twenty

tons of silver and gold failed to buy his release.

About July 1533 they executed the 13th Inca.